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President KIM IL SUNG Receives Soviet Del., Awarded Order of Lenin

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on January 20 received the visiting Soviet Party and government delegation headed by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter of Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

A dinner was arranged in their honour.

The Order of Lenin was awarded to the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung in Pyongyang on the same day.

The Order of Lenin was conferred upon the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung by a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR issued on the occasion of the 60th birthday of the great leader, April 15, 1972, in recognition of his exploits performed in the common struggle for freedom and independence and his great contribution to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our people and the Soviet people.

Entrusted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the head of the Soviet Party and government delegation awarded the Order of Lenin to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this.

President Kim Il Sung on Jan. 20 received the visiting Soviet Party and government delegation. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Traditional Friendship, Solidarity Reconfirmed

In an information released in Pyongyang on Jan. 22, the DPRK and the Soviets confirmed that the recent official visit of the Soviet Party and government delegation to the DPRK contributed to strengthening their mutual friendship and solidarity, according to KCNA.

The delegation paid an official goodwill visit to Korea from Jan. 18 to 22 upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the WPK and the Government of the DPRK.

During its stay in Korea, the Soviet delegation once and again declared that Moscow has developed its traditional friendship and solidarity with Pyongyang on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

"The Soviet communists, respecting the independence and sovereignty of all the socialist countries, have consistently called for deepening mutual relations among them on the great principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism whose validity has been proved in the whole historical course," stressed D.A. Kunayev, head of the Soviet Party and government delegation, at a banquet arranged on Jan. 21 at the USSR embassy in Pyongyang.

"The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union," he added, "proceeded from this invariable stand in developing the relations with the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

The Soviet delegation also reconfirmed Moscow's unchanged support for Korea's independent, peaceful reunification following American forces' withdrawal from south Korea and its total denial of "two Koreas" harmoniously advocated by Washington and its allies.

In this connection, vice-President Pak Sung Chul at the banquet said that, during its visit to the DPRK, the Soviet delegation expressed support and solidarity for the Korean people in their just struggle to force the U.S. troops out of south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of their divided country.

Referring to the Russo-Korean relations, the vice-president said, "The Korean people who value the friendship and solidarity with the Soviet people will strive as ever to expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relation between the two peoples in various fields."

Among other things, Pyongyang once again made clear that the U.S. disengagement from south Korea should precede national reunification.

Hosting a meeting to welcome the Soviet delegation held in Sariwon City, North Hwanghae Province, on Jan. 21, Pak In Gap emphasized that, for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it is imperative first of all to smash the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from south Korea.

"The Soviet people," he added, "actively support our people's struggle against the 'two Koreas' plot of the enemy and for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

Politbureau member Kunayev recalled that the Soviet people always approach the question of national reunification, the fundamental question of the Korean people, with deep understanding and genuine comradely sentiments.

The Soviet delegation especially called for the principled unity and solidarity of all the anti-imperialist forces on the globe.

At the welcome meeting, Kunayev said that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union attached the greatest importance to the unity and solidarity of all the anti-imperialist movements and organisations and to the common action of the peoples in the struggle for freedom, independence and people's welfare.

"We are always ready to strengthen and deepen our cooperation in an all-round way on the great principle of socialist internationalism," he assured.

Talks were held in Pyongyang on Jan. 19 by the Party and government delegations of the DPRK and the USSR.

During its stay in Korea, the Soviet delegation visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

Information Released

An information on the visit of the Soviet Party and government delegation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was made public in Pyongyang on January 22.

The information said:

Upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a Soviet Party and government delegation headed by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party, paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between January 18 and 22, 1978.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received and had a friendly talk with Comrade D.A. Kunayev and members of the Soviet delegation.

The head of the Soviet delegation conveyed a personal letter of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Entrusted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Comrade D.A. Kunayev awarded the Order of Lenin to Comrade President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who is General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was awarded this order for his outstanding exploits in the common struggle for freedom and independence and his great contribution to strengthening and developing the friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Soviet peoples.

Talks were held between the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Soviet Party and government delegation headed by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party. The talks proceeded in a sincere and fraternal atmosphere.

The two sides informed each other of the social and economic development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and exchanged views on the problem of further developing cooperation between the two Parties and two countries and discussed some pressing international problems.

The attendants of the talks confirmed that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two Parties and two countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, which were consolidated by the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, are growing strong and developing in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and socialism throughout the world.

During its stay in the fraternal Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Soviet delegation visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises and cultural institutions, had cordial meetings with Korean working people and attended the Sariwon mass meeting welcoming the delegation.

The Party and government delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed deep thanks to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for their kind hospitality.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the visit of the Soviet Party and government delegation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea contributed to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the Parties, governments and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union.

(KCNA)

Benin Com. Inaugurated

A grand inaugural meeting of the National Committee of Benin for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held at the People's Hall in Cotonou on January 14, according to a report.

The meeting was attended by Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Michel Alladaye.

Baba Moussa, Member of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and Governor of the Atakora Province, was elected chairman of the national committee of Benin.

Human Rights Council Formed in S. Korea

The "south Korean council for human rights movement" was formed in Seoul on Jan. 24 by Christian clergymen, lawyers, unionists and intellectuals concerned with human rights, according to a report from Seoul.

The council, with Protestant minister Cho Nam Gi as chairman and Catholic minister Kim Sung Hun as vice-chairman, is aimed to: inquire the violations of human rights; check the illegal acts committed by the authorities during their investigation and at courts; promote the cooperation with local organizations.

Reportedly, the inauguration of the council came as a result of the premeditated plan involving 20 anti-yusin civil organizations. Among its leading members are ex-"president" Yun Bo Son; the Rev. Ham Sok Hon; Catholic Bishop Chi Hak Sun; Kim Gwan Sok, secretary-general of the south Korean council of Churches; Catholic Protestant minister Pak Hyong Gyu; An Byong Mu, former professor at the Theological College of Korea; attorney Pak Se Gyong; and Chon Gwan U, former editor-in-chief of "Tonga Ilbo."

Thus, most of dissident leaders from various circles are rallied around the council.

In an inaugural statement, they said that they will fight for human rights together with the people until such problems have been completely solved on this earth.

The newly formed council is intended to unite various organizations and individuals campaigning for human rights and expand its structure on a nationwide scale through churches and women's organizations.

It is expected to become a national centre to rally anti-Pak forces such as the National Congress for Democracy which was formed in autumn, 1974 but disbanded later by the "presidential emergency decrees."

The formation of the council is said to pose a serious threat to Pak Jung Hi's authoritarian rule.

Int'l Juche Institute Starts Business

The organizing committee of the International Institute for the Study of the Juche Idea held the first study meeting at its office in Tokyo on January 21.

Chairman of this organising committee is Yasui Kaoru, President of the Japan-Korea Social Scientists Solidarity Committee and the committee is composed of 9 people of various nationalities. It was formed in preparations to create an international body for studying and propagating the Juche idea. This is in accordance with the decision of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Pyongyang last September with the attendance of 89 delegations from 73 countries and 4 international organizations. It publishes a monthly report "News from the Secretariat."

Participants at the study meeting were mainly members of the "Group for the Study of the Juche Idea in Tokyo" and the "Youth Organization for the Study of the Juche Idea."

The dean of the department of politics and economics of Choson University gave a lecture under the title of "Basics of Juche Philosophy" which were divided into four parts: (1) Main Duty of Juche Philosophy (2) Fundamental Problems of Philosophy (3) Juche Materialism (4) Juche Dialectics.

Serious and active discussion was focussed on the Juche-oriented world outlook and view of life and dialectic materialism.

Nat'l Agriculture Meet Held

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The national congress on agriculture opened, honored with the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, on January 23.

The congress was attended by managerial chairmen, workteam heads and active members of cooperative farms and tractor drivers, secretaries of rural primary Party committees, three-revolution team members dispatched to the countryside, functionaries of state-run agricultural enterprises and state industrial enterprises serving agriculture, functionaries of provincial, city and county Party and power bodies and agricultural guidance organs, men of agricultural science and education and leading functionaries of central organs, 1,500 in all.

Set up with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people.

The congress was taken by Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Li Jong Ok, O Jin U, So Chol, Kim Chun Chu, O Baek Ryong, Chon Mun Sop, Kye Ung Tae, Li Gun Mo, Yon Hyong Muk, Kang Song San, Pak Su Dong, Kim Hwan, Hyon Mu Gwang, Hong Si Hak, Kong Jin Tae, Kim Du Yong, Kim Man Gum, Ro Tae Sok, Yun Gi Bok, Hwang Jang Yop and Chong Dong Chol, Chairmen of Committees of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of working people's organizations and provincial Party and power bodies, Labour Heroes and labour innovators.

After Comrade Hong Si Hak made an opening address, the national anthem was played.

At the congress So Gwan Hi, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, made a report "on the review of the shining victory gained on the agricultural front last year and on the fighting task to bring about a new greater upsurge in the agricultural production this year." Then the floor was taken by managerial functionaries of cooperative farms to introduce their precious experiences gained in registering big successes in the agricultural production last year.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung appreciated the tremendous successes and precious experiences which our agricultural working people gained in the agricultural production last year, upholding the Party's agricultural policy, and repeatedly gave programmatic teachings which would serve as a guiding compass in thoroughly implementing the Juche-based farming method and attaining the target of 8.8 million tons of grain.

The reporter said that the richest harvest ever known in the history of our agriculture was reaped last year under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The reporter stressed:

The production of 8.5 million tons of grain—this is the biggest grain output in the thousands of years long history of our country. This is, indeed, an amazing success in the agricultural production, 4.5 times the total grain output in the northern half of the Republic right after liberation.

Noting that this year the rural economy is confronted with very huge tasks, the reporter dwelt on the concrete ways for their successful fulfilment.

He said that the problem of water should be solved more satisfactorily, the nature-remaking projects and the rural technical revolution carried on vigorously, assistance to the countryside increased and the work method and work style of guiding personnel improved further.

The reporter said that all units should courageously overcome any unfavourable weather conditions which may be caused by the cold front and attain the target of 8.8 million tons of grain this year without fail by vigorously waging the three-revolution red flag movement under the unlifted banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and thus demonstrate once again the heroic stamina of our people.

The national congress closed on Jan. 27.

US Congress Threatens Cutoff Of Aid to Seoul

U.S. House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill said on Jan. 22 he demanded that Seoul permit Pak Tong Son to testify to House investigators on the alleged influence buying or risk the loss of U.S. military aid, according to reports from Washington.

The speaker said he asked south Korean "ambassador" Kim Yong Sik to deliver the message to Pak Jung Hi.

O'Neill said he told Kim the continuing influence-buying scandal was jeopardizing relations between the United States and south Korea and was endangering military assistance legislation for south Korea.

He also said he demanded that Pak Tong Son be required to appear before House investigators before any criminal trials associated with the alleged influence buying get under way in the U.S.

Pak Tong Son is a south Korean businessman indicted in connection with the alleged influence-peddling operation in the U.S. American prosecutors already questioned him in Seoul, but no agreement has been reached between the U.S. and south Korea on whether he should testify to congressional investigators.

In parallel with the House action, a similar resolution was submitted to theSenate.

Jaworski

Earlier, Leon Jaworski, special counsel of the House ethics committee, said on Jan. 20 some present congressmen may possibly criminally culpable in connection with the alleged south Korean influence buying.

"I would say that in my own judgement we have that there is guilt on the part of [illegible]" Jaworski told House freshmen and sophomore Democrats at a briefing.

Another sources said he believes that, at most, five or six present congressmen and about five former congressmen might be subject to disciplinary action if the worst suspicions could be proved.

Seeks Legislative Measures

In the wake of O'Neill's warning, a resolution was introduced in the U.S. House on Jan. 23 indicating aid to south Korea might be cut off if Seoul does not cooperate in the congressional investigation.

The resolution, introduced by Rep. Allen Ertel and supported by O'Neill, said South's failure to cooperate "will have a negative impact on relations between the United States and the 'Republic of Korea,' including United States programs of assistance for that country."

It was referred to the House international relations committee. O'Neill, House Republican leader John Rhodes and Rep. John Flynt, chairman of the House ethics committee, demanded in their speeches on the House floor that Pak Tong Son and others be made available for questioning by Flynt's committee. Former south Korean "ambassador" Kim Dong Jo, who is now Pak Jung Hi's special aide, is also required by the U.S. House to give his testimony of the influence peddling.

KOREA FOCUS

How Farther Will Carter Retreat in His Force Pullout Plan?

A lot of official pronouncements have been released by the American Administration since the end of last year in connection with the projected phaseout of U.S. forces from south Korea. Prominent of them is a paper "Military Strategy and Force Posture Review" which is known as Presidential Review Memorandum 10. It warns against further reduction of U.S. forces from south Korea as risky; in other words, the reduction, it recommends, should be limited to the planned 6,000 men.

There are increasing indications that President Carter has been retreating from a number of pledges which he expressed the resolve to carry through. A case in point is his much-publicized promise to withdraw U.S. forces from south Korea. The "1977 Report on Korea" which he submitted to the Congress states: "The United States Government has concluded that changing circumstances, including in particular Korea's dramatic economic growth and consequently its ability to bear a greater share of the burden for its own defense, will permit the withdrawal of U.S. ground combat forces from Korea."

The "dramatic economic growth" is obviously Carter's view of the economic performance of south Korea during last year. However, it was in 1976 that he promised an American military pullout while running for the presidency. Then what does he mean by other "changing circumstances"? In his State of Union message for 1978 Carter proudly declared that there had been a significant movement toward greater freedom and humanity in several parts of the world as a result of release of several thousand political prisoners. The human rights violations, however, are continuing in south Korea under the dictatorial Pak junta. Victim No.1 of its human rights violations, Kim Dae Jung is still being held in custody.

The plan to withdraw U.S. forces from south Korea is widely believed to be part of the human rights foreign policy of Carter. Throughout his presidential campaign did he stress his new-look Korea policy as such. After winning the election, he stated that the main reason for his force pullout plan was the growing concern on the part of the Americans about the conduct of the puppet regime.

A certain aide to Carter distinguished his Korea policy from the troop reduction plan of Nixon. The Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun printed an article in its Dec. 28, 1976 issue which was filed from its Washington correspondent. The article said "Noteworthy is the fact that defence advisers to President-elect Carter do not rule out a possible emergency in south Korea, for example, arising from the popular opposition to the Pak regime's policy of human rights violations or as a result of its deliberate action to provoke an acute situation on the Korean Peninsula (former assistant defence secretary Warnke.) They are growingly concerned about the conduct of the Pak regime. ...These sources in their unprecedented way did declare that the ROK government will likely provoke the north Koreans in a carefully-prepared plan to retain the attention of the Americans."

In the wake of the May 16, 1961 coup, the then U.S. President Kennedy urged a return to civilian government, threatening to cut back aid to Seoul. As it turned out, however, Kennedy gave unreserved support to Pak when the latter simply changed into civil clothes. The two Presidents Nixon and Ford occasionally expressed criticism of the violations of human rights in south Korea but they continued to provide political, economic and military assistance to the Pak "regime" on the grounds of the separation of human rights and security issues.

In his inaugural address last year Carter said that he would never fail to put into practice his promise to defend human rights. But he is now citing the economic reason for his plan to withdraw U.S. forces from south Korea. This is a shift from his earlier stand of human rights diplomacy as a key factor to the troop withdrawal.

How farther will Carter retreat from his solemn pledge?

Grain Output Will Rise to 8.8 Mil. Tons This Year

Last Year: 8.5 Mil. Tons

The production of 8.5 million tons of grain—this is the biggest grain output in the thousands of years long history of Korea. This is an amazing success in the agricultural production, 4.5 times the total grain output in the northern half of the Republic right after liberation.

In 1974 the high target of grain production envisaged in the Six-Year Plan was hit two years ahead of schedule and rapid growth was maintained year after year to attain the target of 8.5 million tons of grain last year. This proud success is a miraculous one unknown in the world history of agriculture and a shining victory which can be won only in the "country of Juche," "Chollima Korea" and only by the heroic people of the DPRK who are dynamically advancing toward socialism and communism, rallied close around President Kim Il Sung.

The success made on the agricultural front last year carries particular significance because it was scored despite the continued abnormal weather conditions unfavourable as never before to the agricultural production under the influence of the cold front.

Last year the cold front exerted serious influence on the area of the northern half of the Republic, too, and the severest was the drought.

All the whimsical weather conditions were, however, successfully overcome and the farming was done better in all crops in almost all areas than in 1976, the peak year.

Last year the rice output per *chongbo* (one *chongbo* is approximately one hectare) reached the world's highest level and a remarkable increase was registered in the production of maize, vegetables and tobacco.

Many countries of the world failed in farming under the influence of the cold front. But the DPRK brought in bumper crops year after year and set a new record in agricultural production last year.

Juche Farming Method

President Kim Il Sung, deeply aware of the importance of the solution of the grain problem in the socialist construction, put forth the agriculture-first policy and defined the agricultural front as one of the main fronts last year, too, and saw to it that great efforts of the country were directed to the increase of agricultural production.

President Kim Il Sung gave precious teachings on the farming last year on more than 1,130 occasions through a number of central and local meetings and on-the-spot guidance and telephone. In particular, in the rice transplanting and weeding seasons and when the drought was severe, he called on agriculture-guiding personnel seven to eight times a day and directed meticulous attention to problems arising in the farming down to details.

The three-revolution teams were dispatched to the countryside to vigorously carry on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the rural communities.

The state and people directed the greatest efforts to the solution of the water problem in recent years when the influence of the cold front began to manifest itself distinctly.

The five-point policy of nature-remaking and the policy of making resolution in using underground water advanced by President Kim Il Sung are a Juche-based grand blueprint for great nature-remaking which envisages not only immediate steps but also prospective steps to overcome the influence of the cold front including drought and revolutionary policies to lay a solid foundation of agricultural production for attaining the target of 10 million tons of grain within a few years to come.

Successes were registered in the drive for implementing the policy of making revolution in using underground water and the policy of nature-remaking.

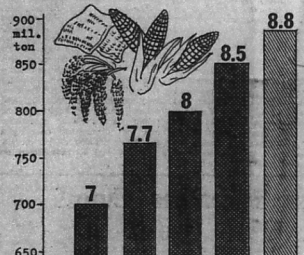
Last year the agricultural working people and people at large laid the more vital and solid foundation of agricultural production to reap a bumper crop every year, not affected by any unfavourable weather conditions, through a vigorous battle for the irrigation and nature-remaking of the country.

The shining successes made in the farming last year are the precious fruition and proud victory of the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung who has long turned the DPRK into a country with developed irrigation and put forward the five-point policy of nature-remaking and the policy of making revolution in using underground water to overcome the ever more serious influence of the cold front in recent years and has energetically led the struggle for their implementation.

The Juche-based farming method is a thoroughly Juche-oriented and unique farming method of doing farming in the Korean way on the land of Korea, a highly intensive scientific farming method based on the latest successes of agricultural science and technique and dependent on the incomparably solid foundation of agricultural production and a revolutionary farming method relying upon a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activeness of the entire agricultural working people and popular masses, the masters of the revolution and construction.

Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung the agricultural working people and entire people in the DPRK scored a great victory last year in the agricultural production and the building of the socialist countryside by thoroughly implementing the President's revolutionary agricultural policy and Juche-based farming method and thus more fully demonstrated the incomparable superiority and vitality of the socialist rural economy system of the country and strikingly exhibited once again the inexhaustible creative might of the Korean people.

Grain Output



Extensive irrigation systems are a firm basis for annual bumper harvests.

Drive to Produce 8.8 Mil. Tons

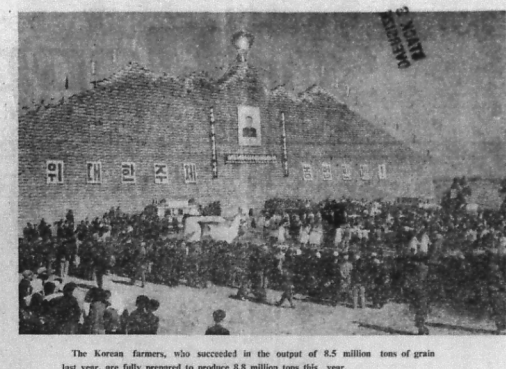
There are a lot of tasks for winning a shining victory in the farming again this year on the basis of the successes made in the agricultural production and the building of the socialist countryside last year.

It is important to attain the target of 8.8 million tons of grain and markedly increase the production of vegetables, tobacco, flax, hop, meat, eggs, fruit and cocoons this year through a vigorous nation-wide allout onward movement to brilliantly adorn the first battle in the fulfilment of the new long-term plan with a great victory.

This year the rural economy is confronted with very huge tasks.

The problem of water should be solved more satisfactorily, the nature-remaking projects and the rural technical revolution carried on vigorously, assistance to the countryside increased and the work method and work style of guiding personnel improved further.

All units in the DPRK will courageously overcome any unfavourable weather conditions which may be caused by the cold front and attain the target of 8.8 million tons of grain this year without fail by vigorously waging the three-revolution red flag movement under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and thus demonstrate once again the heroic stamina of the Korean people.



The Korean farmers, who succeeded in the output of 8.5 million tons of grain last year, are fully prepared to produce 8.8 million tons this year.

Today's Farmers Richer Than Yesterday's Middle-Class Peasants

The living standard of the farmers of the DPRK was raised higher than that of the well-to-do middle peasants of the bygone days during the Six-Year Plan period.

The distinctions between the workers and farmers in the living standard are almost disappearing and those between the urban and rural population in the living conditions have markedly decreased.

The DPRK has directed deep considerations to the development of the rural economy and the betterment of the farmers' lives. During the past Six-Year Plan period the total amount of state assistance to the countryside reached 4,330 million *won*.

Thanks to the powerful assistance of the state the economic foundations of the cooperative farms were further consolidated and the agricultural production grew rapidly. As a result, the average per-household monetary income of cooperative farmers surpassed already in 1974 the level envisaged for the end of the Six-Year Plan.

Along with the increase of additional state benefits and the rapid boost of agricultural production, the per household grain share of farmers grew further. The real income of farmers increased 3.8 times in the Six-Year Plan period.

A remarkable change has taken place in the living conditions of farmers.

During the Six-Year Plan period the state built modern dwelling houses for 472,000 families in the countryside and provided them to farmers free of charge.

Trading networks were distributed more rationally in the rural villages to enable the farmers to buy goods readily at the same prices at any time as urban dwellers.

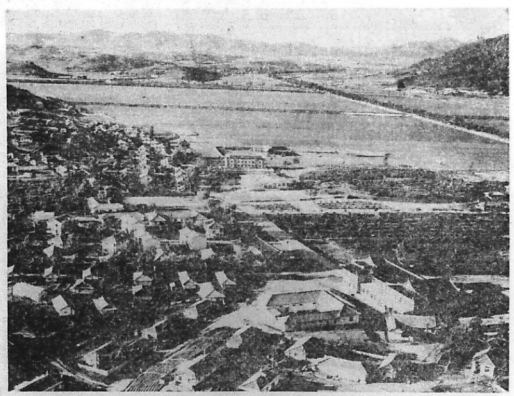
A big success has been made in the drives for opening bus and water services and converting village clinics into hospitals in the countryside.

The state-directed much fund and materials to the opening of bus services linking all counties with rural villages and carried on vigorously the project for laying on water in all rural villages and completed it.

Through the successful implementation of the policy of converting the rural *ri* clinics into hospitals, they turned into modernly equipped hospitals with many specialised sections to enforce universal and complete free medical service more fully.

The cooperative farmers of the DPRK are enjoying happiness to the full as true masters of society without any worry about job, food, clothing and housing.

The economic foundations of cooperative farms will be consolidated still more and the lives of the farmers in the plain, in-between and mountainous areas bettered evenly in the DPRK which will produce 8.8 million tons of grain this year and attain the goal of 10 million tons of grain in the new long-term plan period. (KCNA)



The countryside of the DPRK where poverty and darkness once prevailed has been converted into a rich modern and cultured socialist countryside. Photo shows the Chollima Chongsan Cooperative Farm.

Socialist Democracy Vs. Bourgeois Democracy

—*Rodong Sinmun*—

Socialist democracy is a democracy for the masses of the working people who seized power in their hands; it is the best democracy which firmly ensures the working masses their position as masters of the state and society and defends their interests in every way.

On the contrary, the so-called "democracy" in capitalist society, bourgeois democracy, is a bogus democracy and "equality," "freedom" and everything which the capitalist class brings forward are nothing but a camouflage to hoodwink the toiling masses and cover up the reactionary character of the bourgeois dictatorship and anti-popular character of the capitalist system.

So said Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) January 20 in an article.

The article points out:

In his immortal classic work "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government," the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the Juche idea, gave a profound exposition of the nature of democracy and the superiority of socialist democracy and clarified that only socialist democracy is a genuine democracy for the working masses.

"Only One Genuine Democracy"

Noting that the great leader newly elucidated in a unique way the nature of democracy and its social and class content, the article goes on:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The world knows only one genuine democracy and that is democracy for the working masses, socialist democracy."

In human history democracy was advocated by different classes and states, and there were various modes of state activity embodying it. But all of them were nothing but a camouflage to defend the interests of a handful of exploiting classes and deceive the toiling masses.

Genuine democracy can be brilliantly materialised only in socialist society where the working masses are the masters of the state and society.

Socialist democracy effected in socialist society is a democracy for the working masses. It is the highest form of democracy fully guaranteeing the independent rights of the broad masses of the working people and giving full play to their creative ability.

State, Society for Working People

Pointing to the reason why socialist democracy is a genuine democracy for the working people, the article stresses that it is, first of all, because it firmly ensures the position of the working masses as the masters of the state and society.

It continues:

If the masses of the working people are to become true masters of the state and society, they should seize political power in their hands before anything else.

Historical experience shows that a class which seized state power in its hands could exercise all rights in conformity with its will, holding sway over everything, but, a class which did not seize the power became an object of exploitation and oppression, enjoying no freedom or rights.

In capitalist society where all powers of state and the means of production are in the hands of a few capitalists and money decides everything, the working masses cannot be masters of the state and society and, accordingly, there can be no true democracy. Only when the masses of the working people hold the power in their hands and fully exercise the rights as the masters of the state and society, can true democratic freedom be realized.

In socialist democracy under which working masses are the masters of the power, the will of the working masses makes the state policy and its policy is enforced to make everything serve their interests.

As socialist democracy makes it possible to further enhance the role of the working masses and give play to their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity to the fullest extent in the revolutionary struggle and work of construction, it is a genuine democracy for the working masses, the article says, and continues:

Socialist democracy practically provides the working masses with all conditions to take an active part in the state power and social and political activities.

Under socialist democracy the working masses have the legitimate right to take part in state affairs and state affairs and it is their sacred duty. As the true masters of the means of production, the working masses bear a responsibility for the management of the economy and develop science and technology, bring literature and art into bloom and fully display their wisdom and talents.

All this is thoroughly guaranteed by the popular policy of the working class party and state.

In socialist society the state not only provides all conditions to elevate the role of the working masses but educates and awakens them constantly to take an active part in the state and political life with a high degree of consciousness and enthusiasm as the masters of the state and society.

The essential superiority of socialist democracy lies in that the revolutionary zeal and creativeness of the working masses are given fuller scope in the revolution and construction and the society constantly advances and develops thanks to their creative activities.

The article points out that socialist democracy presupposes the dictatorship over the class enemies of the working people and it is precisely for this reason that it is a genuine democracy for the working masses.

As a political concept democracy has class nature.

Socialist democracy means precisely to provide freedom and rights to the broad masses of the people including workers and peasants, while strictly restraining the handful of the class enemies to thoroughly defend the interests of the working masses.

Since socialist democracy emerged, the imperialists and all the class enemies have viciously perpetrated hostile acts to violate and stamp out the independence of the masses of the working people.

Under such conditions, only when the hostile elements opposing socialism and the alien elements prejudicing the interests of the people are thoroughly put down and deprived of freedom and rights, can democracy for the working people be fully guaranteed.

The true superiority of socialist democracy and its great vitality are today clearly shown in the realities of our country, the article concludes. (KCNA)

News in Brief

Jan. 14

* A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the DPRK headed by Choe Hwa Chun left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Czecho-lovakia and Hungary.

* A musicians delegation of the DPRK left Pyongyang by plane to visit Yugoslavia.

* A delegation of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of the DPRK left Pyongyang by train for the Soviet Union.

Jan. 17

* A delegation of the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association left Pyongyang by plane to attend a bureau meeting of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers to be held in Algeria.

Jan. 19

* The Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued a decree on appointing Kim Yong Su as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Liberia.

Jan. 20

* A government trade delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam headed by Nguyen Chanh, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, arrived in Pyongyang by train.

* An agreement on commodity delivery between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the German Democratic Republic for 1978 was signed in Berlin.

Jan. 21

* A delegation of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee headed by Kim Si Hak left Pyongyang by plane for Pakistan.

Jan. 24

* The 1978 protocol on commodity delivery and payments between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed in Pyongyang.

Jan. 25

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to India. (KCNA)

Ford Knew S. Korean Bribes in 1975

The English-language daily newspaper "Asahi Evening News" carried on Jan. 25 an article of Richard Halloran, the NYT reporter, which disclosed Pak Jung Hi's influence-buying operation aimed at the U.S. Congress and Administration in 1972.

Former President Ford was personally informed in 1975 that U.S. Congressmen were suspected of having taken south Korean bribes and he ordered an investigation by the Justice Department.

The former President acknowledged in responding to an inquiry by The New York Times made through an aide at his home in California, that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger came to him in the fall of 1975 with intelligence reports alleging that four or five Congressmen had accepted south Korean payments.

Ford is the highest American official known to have been aware of the south Korean operation. That the President himself was apprised of alleged bribery, which was not known before, underscores the sensitivity then attached to the possible political and diplomatic consequences of the allegations.

Kissinger has previously acknowledged that he had been aware of Korean lobbying in Washington as far back as the early 1970's, when he was Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. But he has said that he had not known about anything illegal until 1975.

Former Secretary of State William P. Rogers and former Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird also have said that they had known of south Korean lobbying, particularly on trying to alter plans for the withdrawal of troops from south Korea, but that they had no knowledge of any illegalities.

Former aides to Ford said that when told of the allegations he seemed surprised and said that he had not heard of such matters while he was Vice President or minority leader in the House of Representatives. Ford is known to have been entertained by Pak Tong Sun, the south Korean businessman who was allegedly Seoul's political agent, and to have been a member of Pak's George Town Club in Washington.

The sequence that led to Ford began in the spring of 1975, according to former officials, when the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia, Philip C. Habib, received intelligence reports naming four or five Congressmen as having taken south Korean bribes.

That year was especially active for the Korean lobbying operation because of fears in Seoul that the United States might abandon south Korea after the fall of South Vietnam to Communist control that spring.

Habib, who is now the Undersecretary of State, had been preoccupied with the situation in Vietnam and is said to have waited until the summer to inform Kissinger, by then the Secretary of State, about the reported bribery. Having been Ambassador to south Korea before returning to Washington, Habib was reportedly well aware of the south Korean effort to influence Congressmen. He has consistently declined to discuss his role in the episode.

Kissinger in turn reported the alleged bribery to President Ford in the fall of 1975, probably in October, the former officials said. Ford, as aide said, then ordered the matter turned over to the Justice Department. The State Department also turned over its files on the matter to the Justice Department at that time.

Earlier reports held that Habib requested the Justice Department to investigate after a Senate subcommittee asked for the State Department's files for its investigation into Gulf Oil Corp.'s political contributions to south Korea's ruling party. Habib was said to have told Senate investigators that the question was "very sensitive."

In any event, the former Assistant Attorney General in Charge of the Criminal Division, Richard Thornburgh, said that he had received his orders to investigate from Attorney General Edward H. Levi in late 1975. Reached by telephone at his law office in Pittsburgh, Thornburgh said that he had given the task to the Department's public integrity section in early 1976.

He declined to discuss diplomatic considerations that may have slowed the investigation. But they evidently included the Ford Administration's concern that the United States' security relationship with south Korea not be jeopardized.

Thornburgh said that the inquiries of his staff had been preliminary to presenting a case to the Grand Jury, which he said began in June 1976. More manpower was added in the fall of 1976, he said, and late in that year the Justice Department brought in the Internal Revenue Service, the Securities and Exhange Com mission and other agencies.

It was in that period that press reports about the south Korean lobby and the Justice Department investigation surfaced.

Ford, former U.S. President, appeared at a birthday party which Pak Tong Son had on Dec. 9, 1974, for O'Neil, House Speaker of Republican Party.

Humphrey Linked to Koreagate

Pak Tong Son told the U.S. Justice Department investigators that he made financial contributions to at least five United States senators in recent years.

One of the senators named was former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, sources who heard the testimony said. The contribution was reportedly made to Humphrey's unsuccessful 1972 presidential campaign.

Well-informed sources said that Pak, who underwent his 11th day of interrogation in the south Korean influence-buying scandal on Jan. 25, confirmed earlier allegations that he had paid $3,000 each to former Sens. Joseph Montoya, D-N.M., and Jack Miller, R-Iowa, and $500 each to Sens. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., and Harry F. Byrd, I-Va. He reportedly did not dispute Miller's contention that he returned the money.

The inclusion of the late Humphrey was new and was understood to be based on cryptic notations made by Pak in a private 1972 diary now in the possession of prosecutors. It was not immediately known if Pak explained the noted numbers, 10 and five. But sources who heard the testimony said they were left with the impression that a payment of $10,000 by Pak to Humphrey's campaign was "lifely" and "probable."

Pak's testimony in the last two days, which focused on his financial activities among senators, reportedly painted a picture of small-scale operations, in contrast to his earlier testimony that from 1970 to 1975 he disbursed $750,000 in covert gifts and political payments to other American officials, including $200,000 in cash to former Rep. Otto E. Passman, D-La.

Since that beginning, the questioning by the Justice Department team, headed by Paul Michel, has concentrated on "day by day, detail by detail" examinations of his financial dealings with congressmen. The questioning, done in the presence of three south Korean officials in a 13th-floor corner room of the downtown prosecutors' building, is interspersed with frequent sessions on a polygraph.

The alleged Humphrey contribution came to light in Pak's diary, which Hundley surrendered to the Internal Revenue Service in a tax case last summer. Justice Department officials were said to have seen it for the first time just before their trip in Seoul.

Following inquiries by the New York Times, John M. Morrison, a Minneapolis businessman who was a deputy campaign manager for Humphrey in 1972, relayed word through a secretary that he had"no knowledge of any contribution Pak may have made."

Korean Reunification Needs Ouster Of Foreign Forces: Foreign Public Say

The struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country is a just struggle for establishing national sovereignty throughout the country.

Therefore, the Korean people's cause of national reunification enjoys the active support of the world's progressive peoples

Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka in his recent speech denounced racism and imperialism.

In particular, he pointed out that the attempt to keep the artificial division of Korea by force of arms only shows the shamelessness of the imperialists.

Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong, life President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, said:

"The people of Equatorial Guinea actively support the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country. All foreign troops present in south Korea under the UN flag must withdraw and the reunification of Korea be realised in accordance with the will of the Korean people without outside interference. This is an immediate task of the United Nations.

The Government and people of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea will struggle at the United Nations and other international meetings so that the UN resolution on Korea may be fully implemented, a peace agreement concluded between Korea and the United States and the tension in Korea be relaxed."

The General Secretary of the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Association said:

"If the question of Korea's reunification is to be solved independently, the foreign troops occupying south Korea must be withdrawn and the Koreans be left to solve the reunification question by themselves in accordance with their will and interests without any outside interference. The question of Korea's reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people, which can not be solved by any outside forces.

The reunification of Korea must be achieved in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung."

The Chairman of the Burmese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification had this to say:

"Korea has a five thousand year long history and the Korean nation has lived in a homogeneous nation.

The Korean people who had been one nation historically are separated in the north and south and the reunification has not yet been realized. How tragic it is!

All peoples who love peace and justice should firmly support the just struggle of the Korean people for national reunification to rescue the south Korean people from misfortunes."

In its statement, the Latin American Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People said:

"We reaffirm our full support to the principles of national reunification advanced by Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the new four-point national salvation proposal put forward at the joint meeting of political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and hold that the question of Korea's reunification must be realised in accordance with these principles and proposal.

Korea must be reunified into one. She must never be divided.

The Latin American people fully support the struggle of the Korean people not to allow any outside interference in their territory and stand but to achieve the reunification free from outside interference."

A Secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation said:

"Our organisation will as always firmly stand on the side of the Korean people and strengthen solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people and all the liberation struggles in Asia, Africa and other parts of the world.

The AAPSO reiterates its firm support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

More people give active support to the Korean people in their sacred struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification.

Seoul's Meddling in Tokyo's Press

The All-Japan Federation of Private Broadcasting Employees' Unions discloses in the January, 1978 issue of its organ, the "Broadcasting Report," maneuvers of the Pak Jung Hi junta to peddle influence in the Japanese press.

The "Broadcasting Report" lists acts taken by the Seoul authorities from 1972 through 1977 to meddle in the Japanese press.

1972

On Sep. 8, "Yomiuri Shimbun' branch office in Seoul was ordered closed temporarily because its weekly magazine, "Shukan Yomiuri," carried in its Sep. 7 issue a special article favouring the DPRK.

On Sep. 9, the puppet regime instigated hooligans to launch attacks on the Japanese embassy in Seoul and the Japanese consulate in Pusan, in protest against "Yomiuri Shimbun's" high appraisal of the DPRK.

1973

The "Yomiuri Shimbun" branch office was ordered closed again on Aug. 20, on the charges that the paper falsely reported that the south Korean authorities had admitted the involvement of their organs in the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case.

The kidnap case attracted the attention of the people in the world and particularly of honest-minded Japanese people, who strongly demanded a thorough probe into the case.

The Pak Jung Hi junta, however, threatened the Japanese government that a further probe into the case would aggravate the good relations of long standing between the two and demanded that the case be brought to a political settlement.

1974

On Feb. 4, the south Korean authorities ordered "Asahi Shimbun" branch office in Seoul to be closed on grounds that the paper had vilified their policy: The "Asahi Shimbun" carried on Jan. 30 an article written by Chong Gyong Mo, which bitterly denounced the Pak Jung Hi junta for its human rights violations.

It was disclosed on Sep. 25, 1975 that a secret document entitled "plan for influence-buying operations aimed at anti-Seoul persons" was sent to "KCIA" agents abroad as a plan to create pro-Seoul public opinion abroad. According to a source close to the Seoul "regime," the secret document was prepared on May 29.

Blacklisted in the secret letter were over 70 politicians, scholars and pressmen in 10 countries including Japan, who were critical of the Pak Jung Hi junta. They were ranked into three groups, and the agents were urged to lead them to take a pro-Seoul attitude through blackmail, intimidation or appeasement.

The south Korean puppet embassy took issue with the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) when it reported on the night of Aug. 15, 1974, when the "Pak Jung Hi assassination attempt" occurred that the case was a farce produced by the south Korean authorities. The Seoul side forced the NHK to let Kim Yong Son, the puppet ambassador, appear on a TV program "Truth about the News" so that he could speak about the "reality of relation between south Korea and Japan."

On Aug. 16, Mindan ("ROK" Residents Union in Japan) issued a statement denouncing the Japanese press for reporting that the "Pak Jung Hi assassination attempt" was a farce staged by Pak Jung Hi himself. In the statement, Mindan strongly demanded the Japanese press stop reporting any more about the case, saying that it would take a resolute action against the press if it reported news harmful to the Seoul side.

On Aug. 29, the Nippon Television Company suspended in face of heavy threat from the Seoul side a TV program "Documents 1974" which included written records revealing dirty connections between south Korea and Japan.

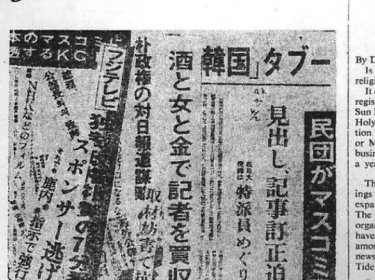
1975

Most of Japanese news media reported on the press interview given on Jan. 13 by Li Ryong Un, former chief of the general staff of the south Korean puppet navy. At the interview, he exposed the fiction of the "threat of southward aggression from the north" and the oppressive policy of the Pak Jung Hi junta. Nevertheless, NHK failed to report on the interview under strong pressure brought by the Pak Jung Hi junta to bear on NHK just before 7 p.m. when it was scheduled to be telecast.

The "KCIA" protested the weekly magazine "Asahi Journal" against the Jan. 24 issue which carried Li Ryong Un's memoir "I Denounce President Pak." The "KCIA" demanded "Asahi Journal" carry a counter-article by Li Sok In, a "KCIA" agent, and an "apology."

The weekly magazine, "Shukan Post", was forced to carry in its Feb. 21 issue an "apology" for carrying in its Jan. 31 issue an interview of Li Ryong Un with a Japanese politician.

The Feb. 21 issue of the weekly magazine "Sh kan Josei" carried an "apology" for carrying in its previous issue an article headlined "Does President Intend to Marry South Korean Actress?"



Shown here are copies of Japanese newspapers and magazines bitterly denouncing Pak Jung Hi's influence-peddling operation aimed at the Japanese press.

1976

On March 18, the south Korean cultural information center issued an English book for foreigners titled "Facts Concealed behind Abuse of Increased Religious Privileges." In this book, "Asahi Shimbun" and "Yomiuri Shimbun" were branded as "sympathizers" with the north.

The Nippon Broadcasting Station was forced to suspend two times, that is, on April 28 and May 19, a program about religionists' activities in south Korea, which was scheduled to be on the air in a TV program "Bosom Friends" in three installments.

On May 4, the south Korean authorities confiscated the film taken by a reporter of the Nippon Television Company, who took pictures of the first court hearing of persons involved in the "March 1 manifesto for democracy and national salvation" case.

On July 3, the Yamagata local broadcasting station was prevented from telecasting a program on the truth about the "Unification Church movement."

It was revealed that the "ROK" education federation urged Japanese textbook companies to revise their textbooks favourable to the Pak Jung Hi junta.

1977

On Jan. 21, the Seoul "regime" forced the NTV to telecast a revised story about the intentions of Shin Jik Su, former chief of the "KCIA", who planned to leave his country on Dec. 21, 1975, to live as an exile abroad, but failed. The Seoul "regime" said that its reporters in Seoul would be barred from the "national assembly" building, unless it revised their report in a way favourable to the Pak Jung Hi junta.

Two days after the Japanese daily magazine "Nikkan Gendai" disclosed new facts about the "Kim Dae Jung kidnap case" on Jan. 22, over 60 Mindan-liners rushed into its editorial office.

On Feb. 8, "Naigai Times", a daily newspaper, was forced by a protest from Seoul to express regrets over an article titled "We Saw with Our Eyes Dirty Money from South Korea, Donations to Tory Politicians during Election Campaigns."

Over 10 Mindan-liners thronged in front of the office of "Shukan Gendai," a weekly magazine, which disclosed in its Jan. 6 issue the reality of south Korean "kisaeng" (prostitutes) taken to Japan. "Shukan Gendai" was forced to carry an "apology" in the Feb. 17 issue.

On May 4, the "Yomiuri Shimbun" branch office in Seoul was ordered closed for the third time as an action against its editor-in-chief's visit to the DPRK.

On Dec. 23, the Fuji Television System televised its president Shikanai's exclusive interview with Pak Jung Hi in defiance of harshest-ever denunciation by people the world over.

"Broadcasting Report," monthly magazine of the All-Japan Federation of Private Broadcasting Employee's Unions, features in its January issue Koreagate in the Japanese press.

Moon Cult, 2: London Times Converts Sell Pot Plants, Magazines or Stationery

By Diana Patt

Is the Unification Church a fringe religion or a business network?

It enjoys charitable status in Britain, registered under the names of the Sun Myung Moon Foundation and the Holy Spirit Association for Unification of World Christianity. Its leader, or Messiah, controls an international business empire earning about £6m a year.

The Messiah, according to the teachings of this little known but rapidly expanding sect, is already on Earth. The fact is, he is living in luxury. His organizations are multi-farious and have at least 77 different names, among them two heavily right-wing newspapers, New World and Rising Tide.

Sun Myung Moon was born in Korea and has married twice. The movement of which he is leader is overtly political in the United States and gave vigorous support to Richard Nixon in the aftermath of Watergate. Mr Moon claims 30,000 converts and 7,000 core members for his sect; his organizations include limited liability companies, cultural and educational foundations, newspapers and magazines and a political wing, World Federation for Peace and Unification.

Numerically and politically the Unification Church in Britain is a pale shadow of its American counterpart. Its converts in this country number between 450 and 600, but all of them are full-time missionaries for the movement. The members work for Moon, selling magazines on the streets, or pot plants, or stationery through stores and stationers, and they work hard.

Evidence from parents and former members indicates that the Moon converts work from 6.30 am until after midnight if necessary. Their status as "volunteers" for the charity means they do not pay national insurance, nor does the Moon organization, so members leaving the church would be without pension rights.

If the Unification Church can be called a religion, the main hours worked could be called "dedication". If it is a business empire such man hours worked must be called "exploitation." The mark-up on goods sold in the United States has been as much as 900 per cent some instances.

Mr and Mrs X, of Sussex (name and address supplied,) flew to America in October to bring back their son, who was working for the "Moonies" in Boston.

The British boy had been invited for a weekend to the Unification Church centre in New Hampshire and then to join a workshop. His father said: "This is when the indoctrination started. He did street selling and witnessing for long hours and hated it all. He got up at 6.30 am and there was no bed until after midnight. Then he slept on the floor.

"He sold 20-cent candy for $2. He objected to this exorbitant mark-up. He said the wealthy did not buy, only the poor."

He added: "I believe my son was brainwashed, because although he did not believe the doctrine and did not like the work, he still could not leave. He has told us he did not have time to think for himself. He was kept short of sleep, fasted frequently and worked hard."

Street selling is only one way of fund raising for the Moon sect, which also receives donations, sometimes substantial, and property from believers.

The biggest gift of property in Britain is the estate of Stanton Fitzwarren, Wiltshire, which includes two farm-houses, 600 acres of farmland, a post office and a mill, and has been valued at £800,000. That gift to the church was made by Mr Henry Masters, who was, the squire of the village, and his wife, Avril. The couple, in their fifties, are converts to the Moon cult.

Mrs Rosalind Mitchell was a member of the Unification Church for only two months. She is the daughter of Mr and Mrs Masters and, ironically, was instrumental in introducing her parents to the movement. Her brother and sister are now members also.

She says: "About my parents giving away the property at Stanton Fitzwarren, I could not care a hoot about the money, but I am really incensed about what happened to my uncle.

"My mother married her landlord. Her brother, my uncle, Mr Desmond Masters, managed the farm. He was evicted and, soon after, my grandfather died. I really think he died of a broken heart. All the family came to the funeral, but it was like a wedding. There were no tears.

"I think there is another person in my mother's skin. My father, too, has no strength of character now. He was a respected churchgoer and lay preacher.

"I could not get my family out in the beginning. I wish to God I had done so. The Unification Church changes your character completely. It almost possessed me. I stood up and said things I was not feeling at all. For a year after I felt I had no confidence. I spent 12 months getting myself sorted out. My husband is down to earth, and he helped me a lot."

(To be Continued)

S. Korean Papers on Economic Performance

The Pak junta is recently beating the drum about a "high growth of the south Korean economy."

Puppet deputy premier Nam Duk U said on January 25 that south Korea would aim at increasing its per capita GNP to U.S. $1,060 this year, from $867 last year by sustaining the present "high rate of growth." He also said that the GNP was expected to grow by 10 to 11 per cent in real terms this year, compared with 10.3 per cent growth achieved last year.

Such "rosy picture" is being seriously questioned by the south Korean newspapers and statements or documents released by the puppet authorities:

Low Wages: Beyond Imagination

"According to a report on the working hours and average wages in Korea and various other countries" released by the Office of Labour Affairs on Nov. 24, 1976, the weekly working hours in Korea are 52.6 hours; France 41.8 hours; West Germany 41.3 hours; Japan 41.2 hours; Israel 40.5 hours; the United States 40.4 hours; New Zealand 39.1 hours and Canada 38.5 hours.

"Moreover, in the 'ROK' the average working hour reached 1.4 times from 1973 to 1977. In addition to the most longest working hour in the world, the average hourly pay for Korean workers is $0.4, 10-12 per cent in Canada ($4.9), the United States ($4.8), the West Germany ($3.9), Japan ($3.21), New Zealand ($3.6), France ($2.37)." **(Nov. 25, 1977, daily "Hanguk Ilbo")**

"78 per cent of workers earn a monthly income of less than 45,000 *won*, the income tax-exemption point." **(June, 1977, proceedings of the puppet national assembly's financial committee.)**

"74.9 per cent of whole workers receive less than 30,000 *won* per month." **(Dec., 1977, report released by the puppet Office of Labour Affairs.)**

"The average household expense of urban workers reached 91,580 won." **(Apr., 1977, report released by the puppet Economic Planning Board.)**

"It is disclosed on June 11 by the investigation of the Office of Labour Affairs that there are 43,000 workers who receive less than 20,000 *won* per month. According to a report released by the office, 60.6 per cent of workers of low wage industries (60 industries including fibre, clothing, electronics, and food) receive less than 30,000 *won* per month far below the average household expense. Therefore, the government has to take an immediate measure to remedy the situation...Female workers receive only half of wages by male workers." **(June 12, 1977, daily "Seoul Kyongje Shinmun.")**

"74.9 per cent of all the 6,779,000-strong Korean workers receive less than 30,000 *won*." **(1977, report of the puppet Financial Affairs Bureau)**

"According to a 'report on prevailing wages by industry between Korea and Japan,' in 1976, the average wage in Korea is 62,360 *won*, one-fourth of Japan's 252,700 *won*. However, 60.6 per cent of the whole Korean workers cannot reach this level." **(May 22, 1977, daily "Kukche Shinmun")**

Labour Accidents Increased

"According to a survey by the Office of Labour of Affairs those enterprises with more than 16 employees, during the first nine months of 1977, 85,782 labour accidents occurred, 877 workers killed, and 86,211 seriously injured, an increase of 21 per cent over last year. It is reported that the scale of the labour accidents has been widening year by year." **(Dec. 8, 1977, daily "Seoul Kyongje Shinmun")**

"Statistics of the labour accidents which took place during the last year (1976) was disclosed by the Office of Labour Affairs. We would like to give a full analysis of the causes of increasing labour accidents and stress the necessity to take measures.

"1: Why did the number of labour accidents last year increase 16,400 over the 1975 figure of 80,000 cases?

"2: Why did the number of labour accidents in 1976 attributed to the carelessness of the workers rise by 10.6 per cent over the 1975 figure of 57.5 per cent?

"3: Why did those workers who worked for less than one year account for 61.2 per cent of all the industrial workers?

"...Even though hazardous working shops of factories were found, most of their management have no intention to improve their equipment or facilities. It may be called an unhuman attitude which has no respect for the life and health of workers." **(July 21, 1977, editorial of daily "Chosun Ilbo")**

"There are 300,000 unemployment youth in Korea aged from 15 to 24." **(May 3, 1977, daily "Tonga Ilbo")**

"40 per cent of college graduates are jobless. Several million are aged from 25 to 60." **(Nov. 26, 1977, daily "Tonga Ilbo")**

Increased Taxes, Prices

"Even though the GNP has leapt to 15,413,000,000,000 *won* in 1977 from 1,598,000,000,000 *won* in 1968, or an 8.4-fold increase, the grand total of tax revenues, including internal tax, income tax and defence tax, have grown to 2,735,200,000,000 *won* from 230,000,000 *won* in 1968, or an 10.9-fold increase." **(Aug. 17, 1977, daily "Seoul Kyongje Shinmun")**

"According to the government authorities, the prices of commodities rose by 9.9 per cent by Sep. 1977. However, their real increase rate is beyond imagination. According to a statement released by the New Democratic Party from July to August when the value-added taxes were instituted, the prices increased by 22.4 per cent on the average including an increase of 125 per cent in the radish price. Especially, the food prices jumped, increasing the *kimuchi* (Korean pickles) cost by 20 or 25 per cent over last year. A certain housewife said that her housekeeping book showed a 300 per cent increase in expenditures for daily necessities." **(Aug. 30, 1977, daily "Chungang Ilbo")**

S. Korean Cartoon

(Dec. 9, 1977, "Hanguk Ilbo")

Workers Speak Out

Follows excerpts from the appeal and declaration issued by the south Korean workers last year:

"Please listen to the lamentations of the miserable employees living under maltreatment and oppression by the employers and crying for a life worthy of human beings....

"The management made the guards to throw away the drinking water and ice supplied by our parents and friends. The guards gave kicks to our old parents, dragged them about and used violent language to them, calling them "ignorant people."

On the evening of July 25 when we were completely exhausted, the policemen broke into the mill where we were staging a sit-in strike to disperse us by dashing cars at us. We took off our clothes and become half-naked so that we might not be dragged about by the police. We will never forget how we sang the song of our trade union with a tearful voice, with our clothes in one hand.

The guards, workers on the management side and policemen knocked us down by brandishing clubs trampled down on us with their muddy shoes, pulled our hair and herded us into the cars. We tried to jump off the cars and break the window. We stopped the cars by throwing ourselves before the cars. As a result, seventy-two of us were taken to the police station, fifty fell unconscious, fourteen taken to a hospital.

Two of those taken to the hospital fell into a coma. More than 200 employees dashed to the police station, demanding the release of the arrested. Over 300 employees went to the headquarters of the textile workers' trade union in Seoul to ask for its aid in getting the arrested workers released.

Since the sit-in struggle, the management has forced the trade union activists to sign a written apology or to leave the office.

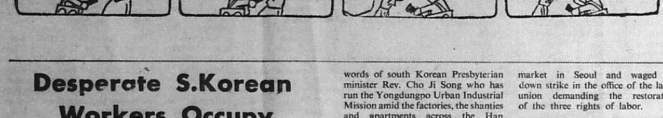
(Appeal of the female employees of Tong-Il Spinning Co., Ltd. in Inchon, south Korea adopted at the meeting held on Feb. 6, 1977 to denounce the oppression of employees by the employers and a company union)

"The human rights of workers are birthrights and important in the development of the society and the economy. Therefore the human rights of workers should be guaranteed legally. They are inalienable right. It is extremely deplorable that workers have been frequently aggrieved over inhumane sufferings caused by the infringement of their basic rights and the violation of the existing labor laws. It is a crime to remain indifferent to this situation. We, as free men, demand the free and equal relationship with the employers, by severing the anti-democratic and feudalistic relationship with the employers which force workers to unconditionally observe the labor time and the output arbitrarily decided by the employers, ignoring the intention of workers that offer the labor.

("Declaration of workers' human rights" issued by the missionary council on March 10, 1977 at the 1,500-man rally held in a Seoul church)

MR. TOAD

The Hanguk Ilbo Dec.23, 1977



Desperate S.Korean Workers Occupy Executive Home

Six south Korean workers on Jan. 22 in Taegu occupied the home of a company vice-president, demanding a pay raise and disciplinary measure against gangster-like company officials, the Asahi Shimbun, Japanese daily, reported on Jan. 24.

They are employes of the Aria Musical Instrument Manufacturing Company in the North Kyongsang Provincial city. Chong Chae Jong, head of the labor union was included among them.

According to the Japanese daily, they de manded that their monthly wages behiked by 50 per cent and Kim Yong Gil, chief of the electronic section, fired, be who they claimed often beat his men with an iron pipe. The report said, the company vice-president, however, rejected their demands. The workers took the vice-president and his families hostages at knifepoint.

Then, the vice-president managed to escape and reported to the puppet police. Over 200 policemen surrounded the house. But the workers set up a barricade in front of the house, using furnitures.

After eight hours of the confrontation the workers agreed to free the hostages on the condition that the vice-president, too, was walked to the police station together with them.

What prompted such action of the workers is the plight of south Korean workers as a whole.

Three rights of labor are denied now in south Korea by the authorities and the working conditions remain yet to be bettered.

The U.S. monthly "Time" on Jan. 3 issue last year quoted the following words of south Korean Presbyterian minister Rev. Cho Ji Song who has run the Yongdungpo Urban Industrial Mission amid the factories, the shanties and apartments across the Han river, Seoul: "There are all kinds of pressure from the police, the KCIA and business. But the workers' power is growing, and it cannot be destroyed."

Follows a partial list of labor disputes last year:

On March 10, over 1,500 workers, laymen and people of other sections gathered at Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul to hold a large-scale anti-"government" rally and make public a "declaration for workers' human rights" demanding democratic reforms.

On Aug. 19, more than 3,000 south Korean workers hired at an U.S.-run "Hunguk Signetix" stock company in Yongdungpo, Seoul, rdse in a joint struggle for the right to existence. They waged two-day sit-in strike in demand of a 46.8 per cent hike of wages.

On Sep. 8, 200 south Korean workers gathered at Pyonghwa market in Seoul and waged sit-down strike in the office of the labor union demanding the restoration of the three rights of labor.

Protesting against their working condition, one of them tried to commit *harakiri* and another jumped from a building.

On Oct. 12, more than 700 merchants on the Pyonghwa market closed their shops all at once, in protest against the harsh taxation by the Pak junta.

These wholesale dealers of clothes denounced the puppet clique dastardly acts in imposing upon them a much greater amount of taxes under the reactionary "added value tax system" and fines amounting to 500,000 *won* for the failure to give and take "receipts" and demanded they give up such acts of extortion.

On the other hand the "council for measures for workers' human rights" aimed at advocating the human rights of workers in Pyonghwa market was inaugurated by more than 20 democrats from various circels on Nov. 1.

Ex-"ROK" Army Colonel Sends Letters to Puppet Army "General"

The following is the second half of the letter of Chang Sok Yun, former colonel of the south Korean puppet army in exile in the United States sent to a puppet army "general," his old friend and now a close associate of Pak Jung Hi.
(Continued from the previous issue)

"New Village Movement" for PR Purposes

In a letter he brought to light the criminal background of the so-called "new village movement" forced by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, branding it as a "movement for outward appearance."

He exposed that traitor Pak Jung Hi "forces the 'new village movement' upon the people as a camouflage for a hundred and one crimes committed by him," in which he replaces the thatch with red slates on the roofs of the ramshackle cottages to make them appear as "living samples of the 'modernisation of villages.'"

He said:

You may invite U.S. congressmen and pro-south Korean politicians of Japan and let them look down on south Korean villages from clear skies aboard helicopters. Then the red slate roofs would strike their eyes as living samples of "the modernisation of villages."

But the peasants are living a life worse than death under those roofs painted red. They long for freedom and for a handful of food to fill their empty stomachs with.

He pointed out that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are "disguising the criminal exploitation of soldiers" in the south Korean puppet army "with the beautification of army barracks."

He said:

The corrupt regimental and divisional commanders of the army embezzle the appropriations for food supply to the soldiers and even the meagre amount of fund for the repair of barracks. Then they drive the soldiers into the work for beautifying surroundings.

What has the scenery around the barracks to do with the soldiers when they are fed with less than half of the fixed quantity?

Rip away the veil of environmental beautification. What else is there behind the outward beautification but the hungry soldiers; grumbling junior officers and low morale? The "new village movement" is the extension of the outward beautification practised by you in the army. It is rather a "village movement for outward appearance" than a "new village movement."

To laud the "feats" of *yusin*, you had to build village public halls under the command of the county magistrates and install common village radios and loudspeakers to air programs about "the Republic of Korea where people are well off" praising Pak Jung Hi all day long. But, with the veil of the "new village movement" torn away, what else is there but the exploitation of the peasants and the torturous forced labour?

One would endure whatever bitter suffering, if there was hope that it would pass soon. But the "new village movement" in which you are overheated is, so to speak, a life imprisonment for the peasants.

Everyone who has eyes sees that the "new village movement" is another crime for concealing your crimes. Don't forget this.

Money Is Almighty

He said that in south Korea where money is almighty "only money promotes one to 'general' and helps one get on in life."

He went on:

The "law of inverse proportion of compensation to honesty" under the Pak regime, the law that the more honestly one works, the less he is paid, operates in south Korea.

Those with a record of honest service are branded as incompetent officers and those who are shrewd and good at embezzling the appropriations for the food supply to the subordinates can buy the ranks of brigadier general or major general with the money.

Is there any society on the globe where this law works so accurately as in south Korea under the Pak regime?

If one wants to rise in the world, make fortunes and get promoted in south Korea, he can easily find the way.

He is sure to succeed in life, if only he is dishonest to the core, shrewd, good at deliveries and flattery to the superiors and oppresses the soldiers and people.

No one will dare deny this "law of inverse proportion of compensation to honesty" by which I characterized the social climate of south Korea under the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship, I believe. If anybody raise an objection, I will confidently explain the validity of this law with countless instances. It is quite natural that there are colonel-grade officers who cannot read a 50,000:1 map in the ROK army. And an officer who is ignorant of the rudiments of command can become a divisional commander or an army commander, if he win the favour of Pak Jung Hi. This makes us heave a sigh of grief.

Pak Must Be Toppled

Then the author of the letters strongly held that traitor Pak Jung Hi, the dictator, must be toppled.

Referring to the "political perfidy" of traitor Pak Junior of Pak who "extended the military government," going back on his word that he would "transfer power to civilians" after the military coup in 1961, he said:

After staying in presidency for two consecutive terms, Pak Jung Hi made a tearful appeal for support to the constitutional revision allowing a third term election, saying that he would run for presidency no more after holding it for another term. Is this a deed fit for a soldier? Does he have the cheek yet to ask the people to follow his political creed, his view of value and world outlook? Addicted to dissipation and debauchery every night at the Sonunjang and Chongungak restaurants, Pak Jung Hi is impudent enough to exhort: "Soldiers must be simple and hard-working." But is there anyone among the soldiers shivering with hunger and cold who will follow him? How many of the 600,000 soldiers, except you and a few soldiers of the privileged circles, will respond to Pak Jung Hi when he urges them to follow him? This is a serious problem. The dictator, therefore, must be overthrown.

He went on:

Nowadays, words with the adjective anti-south Korean invented by the Pak Jung Hi regime, such as anti-south Korean figure, anti-south Korean organization and anti-south Korean activities, are often read in domestic papers and pro-Pak Jung Hi papers published abroad.

But the Pak regime has got into foreign debts exceeding 10,200 million dollars by indiscriminately introducing foreign capital-and, on top of this, run a deficit of 7,800 million dollars in trade with Japan in 12 years following the conclusion of the south Korea-Japan treaty by allowing the economic invasion of Japan. What is it, if not an anti-south Korean regime?

They blare that the yearly exports have increased. But is it an export of south Korean-made commodities? They are Japanese-made and U.S.-made commodities with south Korean trade marks. How can you talk about the growth of export when the foreign currency falls into the hands of Japanese and American traders?

The growth of export is kept against the background of the miserable life of the workers paid the lowest wages in the world, the victims to the export policy of the Pak regime, he noted, and went on:

Moreover, the U.S. Congress and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are now probing into and uncovering the bribes to the tune of millions of dollars distributed by Pak Jung Hi among influential U.S. politicians through Pak Tong Son to stay in power indefinitely. Was there another crime which brought such an international disgrace in the history of our country spanning 5,000 years?

The Pak regime brands it as an anti-south Korean activity to denounce the criminal Pak Tong Son case and loudly declare the genuine will of the south Korean people to the world. Even if we call it a thief raising a stick to strike the victim, this is a too moderate accusation.

How will history condemn Pak Jung Hi who has inflicted a fatal wound on the people?

It is not proper to condemn the group of the Pak regime as an anti-south Korean criminal organization?

Our country and our nation defended their history as a single nation and a unified state. Why must my parents and my brothers be divided and be enemies to each other for the lifelong power of Pak Jung Hi?

He stressed in conclusion:

You may secretly deposit money in a Swiss bank, thinking that you can live an easy life with it anywhere in the world. But I tell you the truth that there in no sanctuary for the remainder of one's life to one who betrayed the country and sold the nation. **(Concluded)**

S.Korean Economy Going Bankrupt

The treacherous policy of the south Korean puppet clique has seriously devastated their economy.

The south Korean economy dependent more and more on foreign monopoly capital is undergoing an irretrievable, general crisis. It cannot carry on its minimum enlarged reproduction.

The processing industry which was originally insignificant is in a deplorable condition, supplied with no raw materials domestically. The engineering industry extremely backward in technique, production level and scale is unable to manufacture accessory parts worthy of the name, to say nothing of machines.

Minor enterprises which hold a big proportion in the south Korean industrial establishments are going under water one after another due to the double and treble exploitation and oppression.

Between January and April last year, more than 1,170 minor enterprises in various parts of south Korea curtailed operation and more than 300 closed the doors, unable to pay heavy taxes.

The economic bankruptcy has been accelerated since July last year when the predatory added value tax system was enforced.

According to a south Korean radio report, over 1,800 small workshops have gone to total bankruptcy and more than 200 other enterprises suspended operation in Chechon county, North Chungchong Province.

77 per cent of the minor enterprises of nine trades in South Cholla Province and 78 per cent of minor trading and manufacturing enterprises in Taejon, South Chungchong Province, are now on the point of closure due to the serious financial difficulties.

The pressure of comprador capitalists is leading a large number of small entrepreneurs to bankruptcy.

This is clearly shown by the fact that in the first eight months of this year more than 800 minor enterprises suspended operation or proved insolvent due to the shortage of fund or marketing difficulties caused by comprador capitalist and in September more than 420 small enterprises went bankrupt for the similar reason in Taegu area alone.

Many minor enterprises were hit hard by the drought and flood last year.

The agriculture of south Korea has also been totally devastated.

The rivers have not been readjusted, mountains denuded and 70 per cent of the total area of paddy fields are either rain-dependent or defenseless from drought and flood.

This seriously affected the agricultural production of south Korea last year.

"The severest cold and drought over the past 50 years" caused under the influence of the cold front played havoc with barley and wheat farming as well as rice farming.

Rice seedlings had not been transplanted in 30 per cent of the total paddy fields till the end of June. And hit by a serious drought, hundreds of thousands of *chongbo* (one *chongbo* is approximately one hectare) of paddy fields planted with rice dried up as of the end of August.

The bankruptcy of industry and agriculture has led the south Korean economy as a whole to a catastrophic situation and confusion, seriously deteriorating the people's living.

Unemployed workers are flooding streets and uprooted peasants are flowing into cities.

Utterly indifferent to such situation, the Pak clique are bleeding the south Korean people white by imposing various taxes upon them while inducing foreign capital indiscreetly to reduce the south Korean economy to a debt-slave of foreign countries.

Even according to extremely watered-down figures, the puppets wrested 93,829 million *won* from the south Korean peasants between November 1976 and May 1977.

Foreign debts grew to 7,627 million dollars as of the end of 1976 due to the increasing induction of foreign loans.

All facts show that as long as the anti-popular rule of the Pak clique is maintained, the bankruptcy and confusion of the south Korean economy and the deteriorated living of the people will not be improved.

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